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THE FRENCH DEMANDS ON SZECHUEN.

THEY REFUSE THE MONEY, BUT HANKER AFTER MINING RIGHTS.

In reference to our remarks of June 27th upon the preposterous claims of the French in Szechuen arising out of the destruction of the Mission Etrangere, property by their lively friend Yu Man-tse, we now learn that the Chinese have offered to pay Tls. 4,000,000 or nearly a million more than the French asked for in consideration of their foregoing the claim for mining or territorial rights. But the French have declined this very liberal offer and adhere to the second and far more important part of their claim. We are thus fully confirmed in our view of the real nature of the capital which the French seek to make out of the Yu Man-tse disturbances in Szechuen and their designs upon this province are clearly revealed to the world. — *China Gazette*.

DREW v. SYLVESTER.

The very able decision of the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. John Goodnow, in the case of Drew v. Sylvester must be received with general satisfaction, says the *N. C. Daily News*. The facts are so clearly put, and the grounds for the decision are stated so lucidly and logically that comment on it is almost superfluous. The defendant, Sylvester, an American, sold to the Chinese authorities at Canton a parcel of rifles and ammunition. Of this parcel 500 rifles and 500,000 cartridges were rejected by the authorities, and on Mr. Sylvester representing that he had a purchaser for them in Hongkong, the Hoppo gave him a permit allowing him to reship them. At the same time Mr. Sylvester brought to Canton a small British steamer, the *Patig*, which he got transferred to himself and put under the American flag under the name of the *Abney*. Although it was represented that the arms had been sold to a purchaser in Hongkong, Mr. Sylvester asked the Customs to clear the *Abney* with these arms on board for Singapore. This Mr. Drew, the plaintiff, Commissioner of Customs at Canton, declined to do, but the Chinese authorities offered to ship the arms to Hongkong by one of the regular steamers or by a Chinese man-of-war at no expense to Sylvester, an offer which the latter declined. Mr. Drew, acting under instructions from the Viceroy at Canton, then offered to allow the arms to be shipped by the *Abney* to Singapore, on Sylvester giving a bond in the sum of 1,000 Kuping taels that the arms would be sent to Singapore and to no other place, and that Sylvester would produce to the Commissioner of Customs at Canton within six weeks of the date of the bond an official certificate from the U.S. Consul at Singapore that the 500 rifles and 500,000 cartridges had duly arrived there on the *Abney*. Sylvester signed the bond and the *Abney* was cleared for Singapore. She never went there and no certificate has ever been sent back by the U.S. Consul there. Mr. Etzel, witness for Mr. Sylvester, testifies that he went on the *Abney* from Canton directly to Batavia on the coast of Luzon; and the captain of the *Abney* testifies that the cargo was landed on the same day of the ship's arrival at Batavia. It is a matter of common knowledge (though not brought out in the testimony before me and only added to round out the statement of facts and not as "any way" essential to the case) that most of the cargo was delivered to Agunido, a representative, while the ship and the small remainder of the cargo were seized by the U.S.S. *McCallister*. Further on in his decision Mr. Goodnow supplements this by saying: "Etzel says that he went on board as a bond fide passenger for Singapore, and was taken to Luzon against his will. He however did not afterwards go to Singapore. The captain of the *Abney* says that all the Europeans on board knew before the *Abney* left Canton that she would go direct to Luzon, and that Mr. Etzel went to instruct the insurgents in the use of the arms, which were part of the cargo, and that he did in fact so instruct them." And Mr. Goodnow goes on to say: "The facts of the ship's career after leaving Canton amply justify Mr. Drew's suspicions and his wisdom in taking special precautions in regard to this shipment, which actually proves to have been conceived as a deceit against the Chinese Authorities and a deliberate attempt to evade the Chinese neutrality regulations." Sylvester does not deny that he executed the bond, but he denies that it has or ever had any binding effect on him, or that he is or ever was under any legal obligation whatsoever by reason thereof. The contention of his counsel was practically that the Hoppo having once granted Sylvester a permit, the Commissioner of Customs had no right to interfere with the shipment or to exact the bond which Sylvester signed. Mr. Goodnow brushes this all aside. He shows that it was the special duty of the Chinese Authorities to see that the neutrality of the country was preserved and that no permission was given to export arms to the detriment of the neutrality of the State. The Customs are the proper people to watch this matter; and when the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, Mr. Drew, received the permit from the Hoppo to export these arms, he would have been derelict in his duty to the Chinese Government had he not held such permit until he could call the attention of the Viceroy to the danger of clearing the *Abney* without clearance to the suspicions aroused by the fact that clearance was asked for Singapore under a *Auchas* (permit) implying clearance to Hongkong. Later on Mr. Goodnow says: "It is plain, therefore, that China was not only under the general obligations of neutral nations, but also that special agreements had been made to have the Viceroy and the Customs officers use every diligence to prevent shipments of arms to the Philippine rebels from Chinese ports. The circumstances surrounding this shipment were such as to arouse suspicion in the mind of Mr. Drew and in the mind of the Viceroy as soon as he understood them, which suspicions were justified. These arms could only be exported by special permission of the Chinese Government, as a favour and not as a right. It follows that the Chinese Government was competent to dictate the terms on which it would give such permission. Such terms were laid down in the instructions given the Commissioner of Customs by the Viceroy. The Commissioner of Customs in executing this bond then was acting under, and in conformity with the instructions of the Viceroy and the agreements and engagements of the Chinese Government. The conditions of the bond have not been fulfilled."

One important point is laid down by this judgment of Mr. Goodnow. It is determined by it, and determined at the instance of the Customs, that it is their duty to prevent shipment of arms, which may be used against a friendly State, and that it is their plain duty to do this, but that it is their plain duty to do this and the importance of doing this evidently did not escape Mr. Goodnow when he framed this decision.

EXTENSION OF THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

We (*China Gazette*) learn that it is all but settled that the present French Concession in Shanghai will be extended by the inclusion of a small stretch of land surrounding the present cemetery at Pukienjiao. If the present idea of the French Consul-General is carried out the extended area will be governed and run on the same exclusive principle as at present applies to the so-called French Concession, but, so far as we can learn, no British or American owned property is included in the area which it is proposed to add to the French territory.

A STRANGE JUDGMENT.

We (*China Gazette*) understand an appeal to the Privy Council will be taken against the decision of Chief Justice Hannen in the suit of Jurgens v. Jones, and we are sure that everyone who has read the evidence carefully will come to the conclusion that the plaintiff, who proved everything he alleged in his petition, has a good case for testing the soundness of the judgment in favour of the defendant, whose defence was a sweeping denial of every allegation in the petition. A more extraordinary dictum was surely never laid down than that because a Chinese witness can be found who said and that not upon oath—that he had engaged a "mining engineer" to prospect for mines at the rate of Tls. 250 a month, that something under that figure is to be assessed by the British Court at Shanghai as the scale of remuneration for mining engineers generally, who do work of this kind without any binding agreement as to fees. We would very much like to know what sort of mining engineer Mr. Jurgens Fasting is accustomed to get for that figure, for we fancy there are lots of people who would like to engage in mining in China if the preliminary work can be done at such a very modest outlay. It would be interesting to know the names, addresses and qualifications of these gentlemen who do scientific work at about the same figure as an assistant in a store. The judge, we fear, knows very little about mining engineers and their charges, however well versed he may be in law if he fancies that a sum under Tls. 300 will cover three months work, half of which is done in the open in Shanghai in the depth of winter. We hope soon to see a Chinese witness convince his Lordship of the iniquity of lawyers' and doctors' charges in Shanghai by parity of reasoning, and the fact that such a witness has been in the habit of getting some out-at-elbows, half starving lawyer or medical quack to do his work "cheap." We are afraid Sir Nicholas puts a very much too low appraisal on other men's services, but we do not think that thereby he enhances in the public estimate the value of his own judgment in this particular case. We have known a mining engineer to be paid Tls. 10,000 in Shanghai for a six weeks' trip in the best season through Shantung, but unfortunately for the plaintiff in the present case there is no man with China experience as a mining engineer in Shanghai at the moment. To our minds Sir Nicholas gave a ridiculous importance to the Chinese witness's statement on this point, and his judgment is contrary to the facts and the weight of evidence, as brought out at the hearing.

KOREAN NEWS.

H. I. J. M's. Counsel at Seoul, has issued a notice to Japanese residents, in the City forbidding them to harbour Korean political prisoners under penalty of imprisonment, for terms of, from, three to ten days. This has been done at the request of the Korean Government.

On the 15th June the relatives of Prince Pak were released from confinement in His Majesty's Jail because there was no evidence to prove that they had been in any way connected with the outrages the previous week. The remaining thirteen are detained for trial.

Choi Sai Whan, the man who was arrested last autumn, for attempting to assassinate Mr. T. H. Yun, has been released owing to the fact that the two men whom he wanted to try him have not been in Office since his incarceration their names are Min Yung Kie, Minister of Finance and We Hong Suk, an ex-Assistant Commissioner of Police.

A telegraphic dispatch was received by the Emperor of Korea from the Emperor of Japan asking that no Japanese political prisoners be allowed to remain in Korea, and promising that henceforth no Korean political prisoners would receive protection in Japan. This appears to be the outcome of Yi Sai Jik's trying to assassinate Pak Yong Hyeo. Yi Sai Jik, is the man, who was some time since banished for life to Quelpert, but has changed his name, and been sent on an errand of murder. He was detected by the Japanese police, and deported.

The Commissioner of Police in interrogating the people captured in Park Yung Hyeo's house made the sage like statement that if no more explosion occurred, it would prove that those whom he had in his charge were the guilty parties, whereas if any more did occur, he should know they were innocent. Although one did happen, after they were incarcerated, they have not been released, but are kept in duress vile.

An anonymous letter has been sent to Sin Ki Sun, Cho Pyeng Sik, and Min Jong Miki, accusing them of being the cause of all the distress which has come upon Korea and declaring that they do not at once resign from their several positions they will be killed. And it is learned that ten thousand people will suffer hurt, through them. On this account the whole of His Majesty's Ministers have resigned from fear of the consequences of this threat.

A Proclamation has been issued and stringent orders issued to the police to the effect that from the 18th June. No one will be allowed on the streets of Seoul after 8 p.m. until 4.50 a.m. No matter who the person may be, man, woman, boy, or girl official or non-official. Not even soldiers, police or messengers, unless they are in possession of the pass word. Any one so found will be treated as common criminals and punished accordingly.

Nearly all the male inhabitants have been sworn in as special constables in order to try and capture the perpetrators of the recent outrages.

FIRE AT A GOLD MINE.

On the 15th June, a serious fire occurred in the Kolar gold fields, destroying the whole of the timber work in one of the new vertical shafts at the Champion Reef Mine, which have taken two years to be set up. The absence of fire appliances rendered it impossible to check the flames. It is estimated that the damage amounted to ten lakhs of rupees. This is the latest serious accident that has yet happened at these gold fields.

A CABLE FOR GERMANY.

New York city is to be the terminus of a new transatlantic cable which will connect the United States and Germany. When it is laid, the new cable will be the first ever constructed between Germany and the United States. The German terminus will be at Emden, Prussia, and the route as now planned will be by way of the Azores. The company will be called the German-Atlantic Cable Company.

A COLOSSUS OF MODERN INDUSTRY.

Mr. J. R. Hattmaker, writing with reference to an article recently published on "The Colossus of Modern Industry," says that, from the statements made one might think that Mr. Carnegie had received cash value to the extent of 2,000,000 sterling for his 60 per cent. interest. He asks: "Is it not true that the payment was very largely, if not wholly made in securities of very uncertain cash value? In these days of excessive capitalization—and especially at a time when the capitalization of industrial enterprises in the United States is being carried to unprecedented and unwarrantable limits, and highly watered shares are being freely offered to the public—I think it is proper to ask this question. I have no desire to detract from the credit that is due to the founder of the company under consideration, but I do not imagine that any one at all familiar with industrial enterprises in America would for a moment claim that the Carnegie Company's interests, or the interests of any other manufacturing company in the United States have cost anything like 2,000,000,000 or are intrinsically worth any such amount."

Intimations.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1, in a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/6 and 4/6 per package, of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, China and Manila. [96]

LET 'EM ALL COME TO YEE CHUN'S STUDIO.

At No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, where PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS on IVORY are executed at moderate prices. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [596]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China, LUTGENS, EINSTAMM & Co., Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [19]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKERS JEWELLERS SILVER SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES. Nov. 14 & 16, Queen's Road Central. [40]

THE LEADING CATERERS.

COMPARE OUR MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and LIQUORS to all others. THE GRILL ROOM. Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [39]

FACILITIES FOR ICE AT KOWLOON.

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LIMITED, having appointed me Agent for the sale of their ICE at KOWLOON, residents of that District are informed that ice can now be had at my store there, at HONGKONG RATES. H. RUTTONJEE, Elgin Street, Kowloon. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [610]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORES OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Post Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1897. [604]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO. THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG." Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 4th July, 1899. [865a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY. THE Company's Steamship

"JASON." Captain Lycett, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 5th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1899. [871a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW AND CHEFOO. THE Company's Steamship

"NANGHANG." Captain Findlayson, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 5th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 29th June, 1899. [825a]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE." Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above port, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1899. [866a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamship

"AFRIDI." will be despatched for the above port on the 7th July.

STEAMERS. About End July. "MOGUL" "BRAEMAR" "SIKH" "ARGVLL" "JOHN SANDERSON" "AFGHANISTAN" At Intervals of 2 weeks.

For Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 26th July, 1899. [675a]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY." Captain McGowan, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 7th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents, Hongkong, 30th June, 1899. [874a]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU." Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1899. [864a]

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, MASSANA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FIUME AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to South Africa, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA." Captain R. Mayer, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m.

Silk and Valuables are transhipped on arrival at Bombay into an accelerated liner.

For Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st July, 1899. [863a]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"INDRAPURA." Captain A. Norfall, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 29th June, 1899. [686a]

SHEWAN TOMES & CO'S "NEW YORK" LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE New Steamship

"YANGTZE." H. Alben, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 29th July.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 12th June, 1899. [785a]

£100,000,000 UNCLAIMED.

DOUGLAS'S REGISTERED LIST containing names of 50,000 Families advertised for so-called property and money, since 1790. Price 1s. 6d. post free. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Charities, DOUGLAS & CO., 62, Strand, London, England, E.C. 4. A fortune may await you. Will send on 10p.

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLEBRO, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE." Captain D. Davies, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th July, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 29th June, 1899. [850a]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"INDRALEMA." having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her, are hereby informed that their goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th July, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 13th July, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 29th June, 1899. [851a]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI AND SHANGHAI.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU." The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent, Hongkong, 30th June, 1899. [1370]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From Italy, to S.S. *Thames*. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 6th July, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent, Hongkong, 30th June, 1899. [5]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG." having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon, the 5th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Manager, Hongkong, 1st July, 1899. [862a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"TIENTSIN." FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1899. [5]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" have this Day been removed to: No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & CO. to which address all communications should be addressed.

B. T. SKERTCHLY, Manager, Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

Intimations.

THE MUTUAL STORES.

(Sole Agents LIPTON LIMITED) 26, 28 & 30, FORTINGER STREET, HONGKONG.

JUST ARRIVED PER S.S. "YAMATTA MARU."

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FRESH AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER 80 CENTS PER LB.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1899.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, Lee House Street, Priya Centre.

